

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 2 1964

## NIXON CUBA VIEW OF '60 DISCUSSED

### 2 Say He Wanted Invasion Before the Election

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 1—

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon wanted the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba to take place before the national election Nov. 8, 1960, two Washington newspapermen have reported in the issue of Look magazine out today.

According to the authors, David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, "one of Nixon's top campaign aides later privately confirmed this."

"He explained," the authors continue, "that Nixon was hoping for the invasion before November 8 because 'it would have been a cinch to win' the election if the Eisenhower Administration destroyed Fidel Castro in the closing days of the Presidential campaign."

"That was exactly what the Kennedy strategists hoped would not happen," the authors write.

Mr. Kennedy, however, the authors point out, did publicly oppose United States support of a rebellion in Cuba, while Mr. Nixon, whom he narrowly defeated for the Presidency, pretended to oppose it.

#### Nixon Attacked Proposal

In his debate with Mr. Kennedy on Oct. 22, the Vice President charged that Mr. Kennedy's call for United States support of an anti-Castro revolution was "the most shockingly reckless proposal ever made in our history by a Presidential candidate during a campaign."

Mr. Nixon subsequently explained in his book "Six Crises" that he believed Mr. Kennedy had been endangering the security of the invasion plan after learning of it in an intelligence briefing arranged by President Eisenhower, and therefore felt obliged to attack a plan he privately supported.

Mr. Kennedy had been briefed on July 23 and Sept. 19 by Allen W. Dulles, then director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Dulles later denied having made the invasion scheme known to Mr. Kennedy. But the Kennedy forces in the campaign "were receiving persistent and disturbing reports that some kind of Cuban exile operation was in the works," the authors write.

Mr. Kennedy's repeated proposals in behalf of liberation of Cuba from the Castro regime made Vice President Nixon and his campaign aides "increasingly edgy," the article says.

While the Nixon forces did not know exactly how much Mr. Kennedy knew of the invasion plan, "they certainly did not want the Democratic candidate to benefit from an invasion that might be launched by a Republican President," the authors say.

#### To Be Published in Book

The report to Mr. Nixon's views is one of several disclosures in the Look article, an adaptation of the authors' book "The Invisible Government," to be published later this month by Random House.

David Wise is chief of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune and Thomas B. Ross is a member of the Washington bureau of the Chicago Sun-Times. They are also co-authors of "The U-2 Affair."

Their latest book has already aroused high officials, including officials of the C.I.A., who contend that it goes too far in its reporting about United States intelligence operations. The book is said to breach secrets about C.I.A. operations. According to one official, it may render some undercover operations useless.

Their forthcoming book, as indicated in the Look excerpt, charges that "there are two governments in the United States today—one visible, the other invisible."

"The first is the government that citizens read about in their newspapers and children study in their civics books," the authors write. "The second, an invisible government, gathers intelligence, conducts espionage and plans and executes secret operations all over the globe."

#### Termed 'Shadow Government'

With the Central Intelligence Agency at the heart, "this shadow government is shaping the lives of 190,000,000 Americans" and "major decisions involving peace or war are taking place out of public view," the writers go on.

According to the authors, the intelligence network, of which the C.I.A. is only a part, employs 200,000 people and spends "several billion dollars a year."

A "handful of Congressmen" are supposed to be kept informed of intelligence operations, "but they know relatively little" about these operations, the authors charge.

The Central Intelligence Agency, according to the authors, recruits people to work as agents including tourists.

The authors say that two Air Force veterans, Mark I. Kaminsky and Harvey C. Bennett, who were arrested Aug. 25, 1960, while touring the Soviet Union, were C. I. A. agents in the guise of seeking material for a book. Both were proficient in Russian. Mr. Kaminsky was sentenced to seven years, but the two men were later expelled from the Soviet Union.

According to the authors, the C. I. A. has offices throughout the United States, as well as abroad, and one of these is operating under a cover name, Zenith Technical Enterprises, Inc., in Miami, on the University of Miami south campus.

The C. I. A. operations are so widespread, the authors report, that when Sargeant Shriver took over the Peace Corps he exacted from President Kennedy a promise that members would not be recruited as agents.